

BRYAN TO REFUSE A BEQUEST

SEALED PACKET P. S. BENNETT LEFT GAVE HIM \$30,000.

The Will Also Gave Him \$50,000 Outright and Mrs. Bryan \$10,000—He Will Inst. However, on Spending the \$50,000 for Charity—Mrs. Bryan Drew the Will—Bryan Had Accepted Money Offered From Bennett—Widow Contests.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—The mysterious sealed letter which the late Philip S. Bennett of this city left with the Merchants' Safe Deposit Company in New York with this will brought to New Haven this afternoon and opened by Judge Claveland, where a continued hearing on the admission of the will to probate was held. The missing document had been turned over to William J. Bryan and A. P. Sloane, executors of the will, and Judge Henry Stoddard of this city, counsel for Mrs. Bennett, the widow.

After Judge Claveland had read the letter he passed it to Mrs. Bennett's counsel and to the two executors. Mrs. Bryan had a copy of the letter all the time in his pocket. The letter was:

My dear William, In my will I have bequeathed to you \$75,000 and the Bridgeport houses and have in addition to this made you the residuary legatee of a sum which will amount to \$25,000 more. This will give you a larger income than you can spend and you will be able to make such provisions for those you desire to remember in your will. In my will, you will find the following provision:

I give and bequeath unto my wife, Grace Bennett, \$30,000 in trust, however, for the purpose of \$10,000 to be paid to her which will be found with this will. It is my desire that the \$30,000 conveyed to you in trust by this provision shall be by you paid to William Jennings Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., or his heirs if I have died before him.

I am earnestly devoted to the political principles which Mr. Bryan advocates and believe the welfare of the nation depends upon the triumph of those principles. As I am an old man, and my wife is old, I am unable to do the work which I desire to do, and I am unable to devote myself to the cause of the nation. I am unable to devote myself to the cause of the nation. I am unable to devote myself to the cause of the nation.

If for any reason he is unwilling to receive this sum for himself, it is my will that he shall distribute this \$30,000 according to his judgment among educational and charitable institutions.

I have sent a duplicate of this letter to Mr. Bryan, and it is my desire that no one excepting you and Mr. Bryan himself shall know of this letter and bequest. For this reason I will place this letter in a sealed envelope and direct that it shall be opened only by you and read by you alone.

P. S. BENNETT.

The will was typewritten by Mr. Bryan's wife, as was disclosed during the hearing, and was substantially drawn up by the Bryan homesteaders. The letter was given to Mr. Bennett, the will leaves other funds in trust to the Bryan family, to be used for educational and charitable purposes, \$10,000 to be given to the Bryan family, to be used for educational and charitable purposes, \$10,000 to be given to the Bryan family, to be used for educational and charitable purposes.

Before the hearing was adjourned this afternoon, Mrs. Bryan announced in court, after a sharp cross-examination by the executors' counsel and the public declared intentions that Mrs. Bennett would submit to a hearing on the provisions in the sealed letter, but that she would not accept a cent for herself, but that she maintained his right to spend the \$50,000 for educational and charitable purposes. Mrs. Bennett's counsel said that Mrs. Bennett was thoroughly competent to execute the will, and that she was of sound mind and memory, and that she was of sound mind and memory, and that she was of sound mind and memory.

H. P. Stetson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., testified that they signed the will as witnesses, but that they did not see Mr. Bennett. The will was signed by Mr. Bennett, the will was signed by Mr. Bennett, the will was signed by Mr. Bennett.

The letter was then read. Mr. Bryan after this started to tell the story of his relationship to Mr. Bennett. Much of the evidence was given by Mr. Bennett, the will was signed by Mr. Bennett, the will was signed by Mr. Bennett, the will was signed by Mr. Bennett.

"I next met him after the election that year, but I met so many people during the political campaign that I would not have recalled his face on hearing his name—though I soon recognized his face as that of whom I had not before."

In one of the letters Mr. Bennett said in part, under date of Oct. 30, 1896:

"The letter which I have written to you is a letter of introduction to a man who is a friend of mine. I have written to you a letter of introduction to a man who is a friend of mine. I have written to you a letter of introduction to a man who is a friend of mine."

POSTAL OFFICERS DISMISSED.

M. W. LOUIS, CHIEF OF SUPPLY DIVISION, IS ONE OF THEM.

He Sent Ink to Country Post Offices by the Cellular-Louis Kempner, Superintendent of Registry, Also Out—Otto Weiss of the New York Office Must Go.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—As a result of the recommendations contained in the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristol on the postal service scandals, which will be handed to President Roosevelt some time this week, Postmaster General Payne to-day summarily dismissed from the postal service Michael W. Louis, chief of the supply division of the Post Office Department; C. B. Terry, one of Louis's subordinates, and Louis Kempner, superintendent of the registry service. Mr. Payne also issued an order directing the Postmaster at New York to remove Otto Weiss, a clerk in the New York office and the collector for the "promotion syndicate."

The statement of the reasons for these dismissals given out at the Post Office Department is as follows:

"Michael W. Louis has been removed from the office of superintendent of the division of supplies because the recent investigation shows that he influenced the awarding of contracts for supplies to favored bidders; that he has been extravagant and wasteful in the administration of his office, and that he has paid excessive prices for supplies to favored contractors."

Louis Kempner, superintendent of the registry service, has been removed for incompetent and negligent administration; for wasteful and reckless extravagance in sending expensive manifest registration books to a large number of small fourth-class post offices, and for violating the revenue laws by a system of petty smuggling.

"C. B. Terry, a clerk in the division of supplies, has been removed for making false affidavits, attempting to obtain money from clerks under the guise that he could influence their promotion, and for general inefficiency."

The Postmaster at New York has been directed to remove Otto Weiss, a clerk of the New York post office, for collecting money from clerks to influence legislation and to procure promotions."

It had been known for some time that Louis was in danger of losing his official head. While the inspectors assigned to the supply division did not find sufficient evidence upon which to base criminal proceedings, the bureau under Louis was in such a condition that it was determined to remove him. He was dismissed, however, to wait until Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristol completed his report, and then proceed according to the recommendations it contained.

One of the causes of the scandal for which considerable basis was found, was to the effect that he increased the purchases of his bureau by sending out quantities of supplies to small post offices throughout the country. The inspectors began their investigation of this matter following the receipt by Postmaster-General Payne of a letter from a postmaster in a little Virginia town, who wrote:

For God's sake stop sending me ink. The cellar is full of it now, and I am calculating that there is enough here to last this office for the next winter."

Just after this letter was received the postmaster had received another shipment of ink, for he again wrote to Mr. Payne in part, as follows:

Good lord, more ink! As long as you seem to have so much of the same brand and as I have no place to store it, I would like permission to paint my house with it. I find it makes good paint when mixed with oil."

There were also other charges against Louis in connection with the purchase of various other kinds of supplies for the postal service. Several months ago an investigation by customs agents and post office inspectors disclosed the fact that Supt. Kempner of the registry system was using his position in smuggling small quantities of cigars into the United States through the medium of the registered mails. Some of the cigars were in the habit of selling to friends and acquaintances. The rest he smoked himself.

C. B. Terry, who was dismissed with a "good" record, was a small, stocky clerk in the department, who made money "on the side" by blinding his fellow clerks into believing that he had "influence" and could get them out of the office if they chose. His case is a case from the postal service scandals proper, but affords a good indication as to the general situation in the Post Office Department.

Otto Weiss, who was ordered removed from the New York Post Office, is remembered in Washington principally because of his connection with the notorious "promotion syndicate" which was managed from the Department in Washington, but which did its most profitable business in New York. The inspectors learned that Weiss was a "colossal" swindler, and that he turned in the contributions and payments he received from fellow clerks to some "higher up." The public has never known who the "higher up" was, and Mr. Bristol's report is awaited with interest this, for it is no other reason.

The dismissal of Louis is significant, coming as it does so early in the term of First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath during Heath's term of office. He was appointed by Heath, they having been intimate friends since the days of the Civil War, and was one of the principal representatives of Heath in the Department.

PROFANE PARROT IN THE PARK.

Something From Dowie and a Bill From Mary MacLane, According to the Cop.

A talkative parrot with a yellow head had a whole lot to himself in the Arsenal in Central Park last night. The cops say he is a rival of Dowie and have named him "Elijah the Parrot."

A crowd of boys and several policemen and park laborers chased the bird all over the upper end of Central Park yesterday afternoon. The parrot, which was named "Elijah," was seen by a boy named "Elijah" who was seen by a boy named "Elijah" who was seen by a boy named "Elijah."

With the children were Lizzie Ackers, a maid. She tried to cross the street with a child on each side, on the boy's return from school, and in trying to avoid a southbound car she tumbled into the horse and truck. All three went under the truck. Before the car could get away the horse and truck were dragged out of danger and sent home in a cab.

PRESIDENT TO MAKE STATEMENT

Hopes for Forensic Investigation of Postal Scandals by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Roosevelt will soon issue a public statement on the postal frauds, and leading members of the Administration believe that this statement will, incidentally, forestall an investigation of the Post Office cases by Congress. If this statement accomplishes all that the President and the Postmaster-General expect of it, no popular support will be found for any demand for an inquiry by Congress. The members of the Administration say they do not fear a Congressional investigation, but they deplore it as an unnecessary and calculated to prolong an unfortunate scandal. The courts, they believe, are competent, with the evidence already in hand, to punish every guilty person. This will be made clear in the President's statement to the public.

It is stated on high authority that the investigation by Holmes Conrad and Charles J. Bonaparte brought forth nothing which could cause any difference of opinion between the President and Postmaster-General Payne. An effort has not been made to have Payne. An effort has not been made to have Payne. An effort has not been made to have Payne.

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SWALLOW GROUT, AFTER ALL.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY NOW INDORSSES THE WHOLE TICKET.

Committee of Fifteen Makes the Recommendation McArthur Fought For—Honor That McLaughlin Didn't Consent—Talk, Too, of New Leaders.

Another radical change took place last night in the attitude of the Kings county Democracy toward the Democratic city ticket. The organization from now on will be in solid force for all the candidates nominated at the Carnegie Hall convention. The names of Edward M. Grout and Charles V. Fornes will now be placed under that of George B. McClellan on the campaign banner in front of Democratic headquarters in the Thomas Jefferson Building, Court Square, Brooklyn. Mr. Grout and Mr. Fornes will now be invited to seats on the same platform with Mr. McClellan at the big demonstrations to be held under the direction of the Kings county campaign committee in the remaining nine days of the canvass.

The revolution in the attitude of the Democracy toward the Democratic city ticket took place last night after a session of the committee of fifteen, to which was referred Senator McArthur's resolution offered at the county committee meeting on Monday night. The McArthur resolution, it will be remembered, was for the indorsement of the whole ticket.

The underlying question involved at the meeting of the county committee was really whether or not Hugh McLaughlin, after a leadership of nearly fifty years, was to be forced from his political throne and Senator McArthur installed as his successor. The venerable leader won by a vote of 14 to 14.

The general impression was that the committee of fifteen, which was directed to report to the executive committee, would make no recommendations in opposition to the policy of McLaughlin, and it was even conjectured that it would not be far from the mark to say that the committee of fifteen at 7 o'clock last night at Democratic headquarters was in a state of indecision.

The call was a surprise to some of the committee men, but all were present close on the early hour designated and soon went into executive session, with John L. Shea presiding. The deliberations lasted only an hour.

At the close Mr. Shea announced to the reporters that the county committee unanimously decided to recommend to the executive committee that the entire ticket, both city and county, be indorsed. He said that he had no objection to the action taken, and that he would be glad to support the action of the committee of fifteen at 7 o'clock last night at Democratic headquarters.

Mr. Shea said that he had no doubt that the executive committee would with unanimity adopt the recommendation of the committee of fifteen.

Mr. Shea said that there was no protest whatever in the committee of fifteen against the action taken, every one agreeing to support the action of the committee of fifteen. He said that he had no objection to the action taken, and that he would be glad to support the action of the committee of fifteen at 7 o'clock last night at Democratic headquarters.

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MURDERERS ON LINER?

Arrests on the Philadelphia at Southampton Not at New York's Request.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 21.—Two passengers on the steamer Philadelphia were arrested upon the arrival of that vessel at Southampton on instructions from New York. They are charged with murder and robbery. The police refuse to give their names.

It was said at Police Headquarters last night that the persons referred to in this despatch were not arrested at the request of the New York police. So far as the records show, London has not been asked to arrest anybody on any such charge.

ODDS ON LOW 10 TO 8 1-2.

Tammany Money Almost Disappeared From Wall Street.

There was a lot of Low betting money in Wall Street yesterday, and little Tammany money. In the Broad street curb market the odds on Low advanced to 10 to 8 at one time. The closing betting quotations were 10 to 9 offered on Low and 8 to 10 bid by the McClellan men. In the curb market Frederick Schwed bet R. W. Gifford \$1,000 to give on Low. He offered to bet \$5,000 even that Low will carry Kings county by 25,000 plurality.

DEATHS FROM A CABBAGE WORM.

Polson in the Vegetable Said to Have Killed a Score of Persons in Georgia.

GAINEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 21.—A severe loss of life is reported in the counties of northeast Georgia due to eating cabbage poisoned by a strange worm.

Persons coming here from White, Towns, Union, Dawson, Forsyth and other counties have reported a score of deaths from this cause.

At first the deaths were not understood. All occurred after eating cabbage. Then a farmer in White county in gathering stalks discovered a worm about two inches long and about the size of a needle. He said when he touched the leaf the worm acted like a snake. He sent the worm to the State chemist, who reported that it contained enough poison to kill fifteen persons.

The worm is so small that it is hard for housewives to find it when preparing cabbages for cooking, and many have been cooked in this way.

CIRCUS IN QUARANTINE.

Forepaugh & Sells Trains Held Up in Texas Because of Yellow Fever.

HOUSTON, Oct. 21.—The three special trains of the Forepaugh & Sells circus were held up at the city limits on noon today and forbidden to enter or pass through the city. The circus was to have exhibited here to-morrow. Yesterday it was in San Antonio, and the quarantine is fixed in the city limits, and the circus is held up because of yellow fever, was made effective against the circus.

To-night the management of the circus decided to abandon the State, cancel the remainder of its engagements and pull out for its winter quarters in the North. It was permitted to go through a suburb of the city and take the Houston and Texas Central tracks for the North. It cancels four engagements, one in Texas and three in Louisiana.

FOOTBALL PLAYER DROPS DEAD.

Member of a Team Playing With the Annapolis Midshipmen Dies on the Field.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 21.—During the football game here this afternoon between the Annapolis Midshipmen and the Baltimore Trolley team, Robert E. Lewin, a member of the latter team, whose home was in Plainfield, N. H., was seized with a cardiac syncope, commonly known as heart failure, and probably died almost at once. Every means was taken to preserve his life, and he was not pronounced dead for half an hour. The death youth received no injury of any kind that could be disclosed by the most careful examination.

WOULDN'T HAVE A PHYSICIAN.

Woman School Principal, a Christian Scientist, Dies of Pneumonia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21.—Miss Mary Fannie Otis, aged 44 years, principal of the Bellevue Avenue Grammar School, died at her home, 58 Wendell street, on Monday, after about three days' sickness with double pneumonia, during which she was without the attendance of a physician. Miss Otis was a Christian Scientist. At her own request, she refused to have any medical treatment, and she received only the treatment of the Christian Science course administered by the believers.

CAPTAIN FIRST TO LEAVE SHIP.

Coroner's Jury Holds Him Responsible for the Death of Passengers.

PORT OXFORD, Ore., Oct. 21.—The Coroner's jury called to investigate Charles L. Hays' death, declared to-day that Capt. Hays' negligence was criminally negligent in abandoning the wrecked steamer South Portland before seeing to the safety of the passengers and crew. The testimony of several survivors showed that the captain's boat was the first to leave the ship.

Delaware and Hudson to Reduce Its Force.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—An order sent out by Second Vice-President Culver of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad directs a reduction of 10 per cent in the force employed in the shops of the motive power department of the company throughout the entire system. How long the lay-off is to last is not known. This order means that the services of 200 men will be dispensed with. Mr. Culver, when asked to give the reason for the reduction in force, said:

"We are doing the largest business in the history of the company. The reduction in the number of men employed in our shops is solely the result of a higher degree of efficiency in operation."

Senator Clark to Harness Shoshone Falls.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 21.—Senator William A. Clark of Montana has determined to harness the famous Shoshone Falls of Idaho and put them to work. It will require an outlay of \$2,000,000. The senator will build an electric power plant that will generate 45,000 horse-power and distribute it to all towns within a radius of 200 miles.

To Build Independent Packing Houses.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 21.—The Independent Packing Company, the new organization composed of leading live stock raisers, announces that it will build and operate packing plants in Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph. The Independent Packing Company is incorporated under the laws of Arizona for \$5,000,000.

DEMOCRATS CHEER FOR LOW.

Record Breaking Crowd at the Mass Meeting of the Independent Democrats—Jerome Wonders if McClellan Has Any Convictions—The Mayor Talks of Blackmail by Corporations—Mr. Hornblower on Democratic Duty.

By far the largest and most enthusiastic fusion meeting of the present campaign was that held at Cooper Union last night under the auspices of the Independent Democrats of the city. Although born less than two weeks ago, the Democratic fusion campaign committee, by the meeting last night, gave to Tammany Hall's contention that the present fight is a partisan one only the strongest rebuke it has yet had.

From first to last the meeting was Democratic. It was presided over by Democrats, addressed by Democrats only, with the single exception of Mayor Low, and on the platform were almost all of the prominent Democrats of this city who are not affiliated with Tammany Hall.

Among them were such men as William B. Hornblower, Peter B. Olney, Eugene A. Philbin, William R. Grace, Edward Cooper, Charles S. Fairchild and a host of others. These men and nearly 3,000 others, most of them Democrats, unanimously adopted a resolution repudiating Tammany Hall as the local representative of their party and pledged themselves to the earnest support of the entire fusion ticket.

They gave to Mayor Low and to District Attorney Jerome by far the warmest welcome that either has had at a meeting in this city during the present campaign. The reception to Mr. Jerome was much such a welcome as he got a week ago when he made his first appearance for the campaign.

Men seemed to be excited. They found their voices inadequate and indulged in all kinds of ridiculous antics. The reception to the Mayor was not quite so boisterous, but some idea of the enthusiasm his presence evoked can be gained from the fact that it was almost three minutes after he showed himself before he could get a chance to speak.

THE CROWD A RECORD BREAKER.

Cooper Union has been crowded to its utmost capacity very often, and once or twice before in the present campaign, but not in many years has the crowd been so great that the police have had to order the doors of the hall open a few minutes after 7 o'clock. The crowd at 7:15 held a full three quarters of an hour before the meeting was scheduled to begin and with the hall still dark, there was not a seat, not even standing room, in the entire auditorium.

At that early hour the police had to close the doors, so no more could get in, and by 8 o'clock there were fully 5,000 people outside in the square who had to be content with cart tail oratory.

Perfect order, maintained inside the hall by the police, although they had their hands full. At one time the crowd on the platform was so great that the speakers had hardly room to gesture, and the police had to go up and force it back. There were many women in the platform row, among them Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Miss Helen Cutting, Mrs. Low and Mrs. Jerome with a party of young women.

James B. McLaughlin, Mr. Hornblower and a prominent Independent Democrat, presided at the meeting and made a brief speech in which he disposed, once and for all, of Tammany's pretensions to be the local Democratic organization. Mr. Byrne said that he believed 100,000 Democrats in this city will vote for Mr. Low at the coming election. Continuing, he said:

TAMMANY NOT DEMOCRATIC.

We owe it to every Democrat outside of the city of New York, to give him a chance to elect a Mayor. We owe it to every Democrat outside of the city of New York, to give him a chance to elect a Mayor. We owe it to every Democrat outside of the city of New York, to give him a chance to elect a Mayor.

What names come to the tongue of every man who talks of the "New York Democracy" are the names of O'Brien, Peckham, all Democrats. Who did the work in 1894? O'Brien, Peckham, all Democrats. Who did the work in 1894? O'Brien, Peckham, all Democrats. Who did the work in 1894? O'Brien, Peckham, all Democrats.

Shall an organization, the chief officers of which were O'Brien, Peckham, and Tammany, be called the "New York Democracy"? Shall an organization, the chief officers of which were O'Brien, Peckham, and Tammany, be called the "New York Democracy"? Shall an organization, the chief officers of which were O'Brien, Peckham, and Tammany, be called the "New York Democracy"?

When the Mayor came in, Mr. Low walked to the front of the platform, where he waited patiently for the applause to subside. Just as he had done so, he said: "I am here to say something to you. I am here to say something to you. I am here to say something to you."

Then the Mayor turned to the big corporation with which the city has dealings. I want to tell you of two things that have been done to me within the last few days. By one friend I was told of a corporation which had made a large contribution to the funds of Tammany, and one of the officers, on being asked why he had done this, said: "That is what Mr. O'Brien says in his letter this morning. He says that if we do not do this, we will be in a bad way. Why, no," he said; "that would not be business. And when he was asked what he was to get for it, he said: 'No matter what we pay for it, and no matter what we pay for it, and no matter what we pay for it.'"

The other anecdote has a pleasant sound, but it is too long to tell. It is about a corporation expressed its desire to contribute toward the fund of the "New York Democracy" and was one-tenth of what appeared to the other corporation, but the manager said:

"We would rather give now to secure the election of Mayor Low, because we know that if we do not do this, we will be in a bad way. We would rather give now to secure the election of Mayor Low, because we know that if we do not do this, we will be in a bad way. We would rather give now to secure the election of Mayor Low, because we know that if we do not do this, we will be in a bad way."

Just in passing I want to say one word about the "New York Democracy." It is a very good thing to have a "New York Democracy" in office. If there is a worse citizen within the bounds of the city of New York than the manager of the corporation who will allow money to be paid to put in control of this